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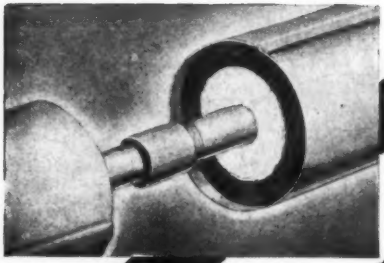

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..ASBESTOS..

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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BREWERIES and DISTILLERIES

find Asbestos useful

By M. E. Lerner

The repeal of prohibition in 1933 reopened an old industry for the sale and promulgation of asbestos products.

Activity in wineries, brweries and distilleries means increased sales opportunities for a wide and varied assortment of products since asbestos materials used in these outlets range all the way from the use of an asbestos paper collar on one type of bung used in connection with beer barrels, to the very roof of a penthouse on a brewery or distillery which may be covered with asbestos shingles or asbestos corrugated sheathing.

In this article we are not attempting to list each and every application of asbestos materials in connection with these industries which even go so far as the use of asbestos fibre as a binder in a waterproof compound used on the foundations, but rather will discuss the more important and more recent applications.

Among general uses of asbestos in breweries, wineries and distilleries we find the insulation of steam lines, water lines, boilers, tanks and other equipment. Asbestos gaskets and packing, naturally, are used on the boilers and other cooking apparatus, as well as thru the entire plant. However, because operations in these plants range from low to high pressures, and use both cold and hot systems, various operations call for special applications of asbestos insulation products, some of which will be subsequently outlined.

What may be termed a model distillery is the Hiram Walker plant in Peoria, Ill. Constructed shortly after repeal the plant covers 22 acres of floor space and consists of 15 buildings. Altho the ordinary brick walls and steel frame was used in the construction the style of roofing used was new. It is an insulated roof applied over a steel deck welded to the girts and purlins. Over this steel deck was hot-mopped a layer of Rigid Roofinsul.[1] Two more

[1] Johns-Manville trademarked product.

layers of this material were then added. The top, or finishing layer, is one of 20 lb. asbestos felt. Above this layer there is the final weather protection consisting of tapered asbestos shingles. Monitor tops and sides are finished with corrugated asbestos-cement sheets.

In all, 330,000 square feet of insulated roofs as described were placed on the Hiram Walker buildings. Insulated roofs of this nature on distilleries and breweries eliminate condensation and are rot proof. The maintenance of even temperature in the plants prevents, among other items, drying out of barrels. The advantage of such asbestos-cement roofs was dramatically portrayed soon

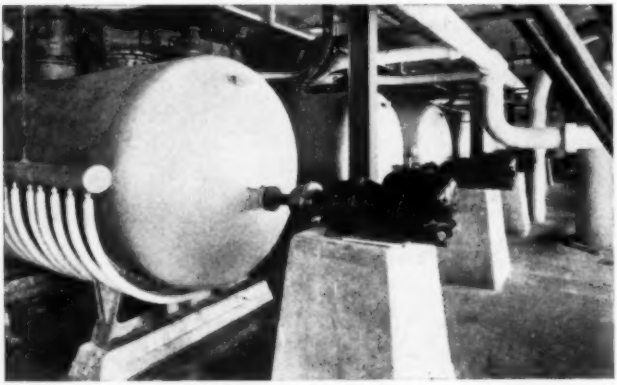

Photo by courtesy Johns-Manville.

Cookers in the Hiram Walker distillery at Peoria, Ill., insulated with 85% Magnesia. This plant also uses asbestos sponge felt insulation, and asbestos shingles for roofing.

after the buildings were completed. A drastic fire broke out in the new Hiram Walker buildings, and, according to official reports, were it not for the fireproof character of the asbestos products employed, the complete $7,000,000 plant would have been totally destroyed. As it was only a portion of the plant was razed.

As stated, insulation plays an important role in the operation of both breweries and distilleries. In the latter

plants all of the process equipment generally operates in a limited area. For this reason we find that two types of asbestos products, magnesia coverings (which contain 15% long asbestos fibres) and asbestos sponge felt are highly recommended for pipe insulation. Use of these materials has proved to result in a continual saving of fuel for the distiller. Ample insulation of both cookers and spent grain dryer is a large heat conservation item in any distillery.

Altho the thickness of insulation used in these instances is generally computed on the basis of fuel or refrigeration costs (in the case of cold water lines) one leading distillery has followed the recommendations of an asbestos concern and uses 1½ inch magnesia blocks for its cookers and tanks, 1 inch blocks for hot water tanks, varying this in some cases with 1 inch asbestos sponge felt, while on steam and water pipes of more than 2 inch dimensions it varies insulation with 2 inch blocks and 2½ inch asbestos sponge felt. In many cases the outside insulation is given a layer of asbestos cement.

To a certain extent breweries make use of the same type of asbestos insulation materials to conserve operating costs. In the brewery asbestos insulation is most used in connection with cookers, mash vats, brew kettles, hot water tanks, and hop storage rooms. Another type of pipe insulation, incidentally, is finding favor with brewers. This is Air Cell pipe covering which is made of asbestos paper. It is formed by layers of plain asbestos paper, alternating with corrugated asbestos paper, each ply being ¼ inch thick. Over the entire exterior is a casing of asbestos paper to which a pyroxylin finish is applied. It is being adopted in brew houses because of its dust, water, oil and grease-proof characteristics.

In brief we may safely state that asbestos insulation in breweries finds specific application in the stock house, on piping in the compressor rooms, in and around the brew kettle, cereal cooker, mash tun, lauder tub and hot water tanks in the brew house itself, and for varied purposes in the boiler room. Asbestos felt and asbestos shingles also find application on brewery roofs as well as in such distilleries as the Hiram Walker plant. An ex-

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ample of such a brewery, which utilizes asbestos roofing materials is that of E. & J. Burke, Ltd., in Long Island City, N. Y. This plant was built as a new brewery in 1933, altho the company is one of the oldest brewery concerns in the country. Officials of the Burke Company state that wide usage of asbestos materials in their brewery permits it to operate economically and on a competitive basis with other breweries because of proved modern methods of decreasing production costs thru these economical products.

Turning from whiskies and beers to wineries (often categoried as distilleries) we find the same application of asbestos sponge felt as the preferred insulation material on piping. But we also note that asbestos materials play a very major role in the filtration of wine, one of the most important operating steps in the production of finished wines from sauterne to champagne.

The results of a series of long tests on wine filtration using asbestos material conducted by L. G. Saywell at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., have just come to light. Readers of "ASBESTOS" will be most interested at the final observations and conclusions of this renowned chemist. The report follows:

Tests conducted covered the filtration of wine thru relatively thin compressed pads of cellulose or cotton fibres with or without added asbestos fibre. They also covered the chamber types of filters employing either cotton cloth or wire screen filtering medium supports with the use of fibered asbestos as the filter aid. Filtration tests were made on tank quantities of wine varying from 500 to 35,000 gallons each. The purpose of the tests was to determine the specific effect of filter aids and materials on wine composition and also to determine whether any current materials used in this connection were detrimental to the finished, bottled product. Asbestos materials came thru with flying colors.

In testing cellulose and asbestos filter pads a wine was used which had an original iron content of 10 p. p. m. In one case, where the pad had a content of 10 per cent asbestos fibre, the result showed a slight increase in the iron content of the wine from the original 10 p. p. m. to

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one of 10-plus p. p. m. In three, among other tests, where filtering was done thru pads having a 30% asbestos content, the filtered wine had an iron content of 12-plus, 11 and 11-plus p. p. m. respectively. For purposes of these four tests fifty pads of each kind were used in a filter, each individual pad measuring 12 or 13 inches in diameter. Sauterne was the wine used in the tanks. Based on a chemical formulation used as a standard, the four tests showed that the use of asbestos-cellulose filter should give to 500 gallons of wine an increased iron content of 0.6, 2.5, 1.5 and 1.7 p. p. m. respectively. Or, in other words, pads making use of asbestos fibre have been found entirely suitable for wine filtration where other filter materials have not stood up under excessive testing.

On the tests conducted by Chemist Saywell with a chamber type of filter using asbestos fibre as the filtering medium additional favorable observations were made. A sauterne type of wine was again used, this time having an original iron content of 8 p. p. m. In the filter 4 pounds of asbestos fibre (or about 100 per cent asbestos content) were used in coating approximately 145 square feet of filtering area.

The first 500 gallons of filtrate showed on analysis an iron content of only 9-plus p. p. m. Additionally, subsequent storage of these wines did not reveal the slightest trace of ferric casse. This indicates that the "iron tolerance" of the wine tested had not been exceeding, thus proving that such filters are of benefit to the finished product.

The practical significance of all of these tests conducted at the University of California (that state being the wine center of the United States) to the members of the asbestos industry, is, to quote Chemist Saywell: "that when using a large filtering capacity with a large number of these pads or a large weight of such asbestos fibre pulp it is more desirable to filter thru a larger volume of wine into one large tank than to fill small containers directly from the filter."

Coincidental tests conducted to determine the effect of cellulose asbestos filtration on the calcium content in

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wines resulted in a slight calcium increase. The important phase, however, is that asbestos materials are preferred in connection with cellulose as the filtering medium. Interested parties may secure further information from Mr. Saywell.

Before concluding this article it might be well to pass along an idea to the asbestos industry. According to P. Edwin Thomas, in a paper read before a recent meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, there is a growing necessity in breweries and distilleries, as well as in other industries, for airproofing of surfaces to receive insulation. The reason for this lies in the fact that condensation of moisture in cold storage rooms usually results in the depositing of moisture on insulated surfaces. Such condensation is caused by a number of chemical causes. For this reason breweries and distilleries, among others, are anxious to discover a suitable insulation exterior finish. Many asbestos insulation materials resist water deterioration to a great extent, but there is a field for an asbestos product, probably in a stronger cement form than now available, to be used in this connection. Some asphalt emulsions are available for this purpose, but are not completely satisfactory. It is a challenge to asbestos.

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MONOPOLIES--

what and where are they?

Senator Borah is our outstanding anti-monopoly orator. He has much company in this position. The New York Sun reeently carried a splendid front page editorial and among other things charged the Republican Party especially with responsibility for suppressing monopoly.

As we read the news we gather the impression that monopoly is rampant and to a large extent uncontrolled.

On the other hand we are in contact with many industries from mining thru manufacture to banking and retailing and, except for a very few monopolies expressly legalized under U. S. Patent Laws we find little if any evidence of monopoly.

Think of coal, iron, copper, wool, cotton, silk and the various manufactures thereof. Competition in respect of research, production, price, delivery, service, is open and often vicious.

Retailing is surely so competitive that no possible charge of monopoly could be sustained. Competition in banking, insurance, brokerage, is most keen. Frankly we would like to know what monopoly is meant when these references are made.

If a man or group of men possessing more energy and brains than the average, can build an Eastman Kodak, a Ford Motor, a Chase National, giving more for the money than competitors, is that a monopoly?

Agriculture, labor, insurance, utilities, railroads are all specifically encouraged to be monopolies, so the references cannot be to those classes.

Left then, as potential monopolies, we find only those industries based on coal, iron, etc., and they don't seem to be monopolies.

So what, where and who are the monopolies about which so much talk and print concern themselves?

KORDUCT--

the new Thin-wall Form of Transite Conduit

Transite Korduct, a new thin-walled companion to Transite Conduit, has just been announced by Johns-Manville after several months of development work which include a number of successful field installations.

Korduct, identical with the Conduit except in thickness, is an asbestos-cement product formed under high pressure on a polished steel mandrel which assures an absolutely smooth inner surface.

Transite Conduit was created more than two years ago to provide a conduit sufficiently strong and resistant to enable the laying of underground duct systems without a concrete protective envelope, and also to provide permanence in an electrical conduit used in exposed locations.

Korduct (left), a new thin-walled companion for J-M Conduit (right) Note difference in thicknesses. Both are shown with standard Harrington Tapered Sleeve Couplings.

Korduct has now been introduced in its thin-walled form so that the permanence and other inherent qualities of asbestos-cement products may be applied to duct systems which are enclosed in concrete. Korduct is rot-proof and incombustible. It is immune to electrolysis and highly resistant to all forms of corrosion. Its rate of heat dissipation is high and cables are easily pulled thru its smooth interior. This new material is recommended for use on all multiple duct transmission systems, in tunnels, bridge structures or dams, and wherever the service calls for encasing in concrete.

Johns-Manville has prepared a new brochure containing complete engineering and technical data on both Conduit and Korduct.

THE CONTROL OF OIL FIRES

By F. R. Cozzens

An oil-well ablaze two thousand feet below the earth's surface is a thrilling sight for spectators but not for the operator who has crew and equipment at stake. This type of fire, known as "sand-blaze," has become quite numerous in oil-fields because the compressed air that has been forced down the wells has, over the course of years formed oxygen pockets in the sand. A friction spark produced by various causes in an operating well is often sufficient to ignite accumulated gas, and being fed from the underground air-pockets, the sand instantly becomes an actual inferno.

The duration and intensity of a sand-blaze depends almost entirely upon the supply of oxygen present, but a very few hours may ruin a valuable well. Capping the well or pouring chemicals down the casing serve only to complicate the trouble, and the only recognized method of control is thru concussion produced by explosives. For this purpose oil-operators use a device known as a "sand-bomb," the value of which is controlled almost entirely by asbestos products.

The sand-bomb is a 4 x 16 inch cartridge of gelatin dynamite, tightly wrapped in heavy-grade asbestos building paper. Six to ten layers of paper comprise the wrapper, and it is held to the shell by rubberized asbestos tape. The top strands of tape are looped together, forming a bail or harness for holding the cartridge in an upright position. The purpose of the wrapper is to provide insulation when the cartridge is dropped down thru the hot casing, and the tape also serves to prevent a premature blast from friction and heat. An additional accessory is a spool or reel upon which is wound sufficient copper wire to reach the bottom of the well. The wire is of 20 gauge or larger, and it too is heavily insulated.

When working a field subject to sand-fires, the oil operator provides his crew with a supply of bombs. At the first sign of fire which is usually recognized by an

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underground explosion, the crew withdraws the drill, and moves the reel into position over the casing head. A blasting cap is quickly inserted in the bomb, and the tape is securely tied to the cap wire. This, in turn is connected with the wire on the reel, and the bomb is then dropped down the casing. The speed of descent is controlled by the reel, which is usually allowed to spin freely. A blasting battery is held ready by the workers, and the moment the shell hits bottom a switch connection explodes the charge.

The unstemmed blast seldom harms the casing, usually exploding in the shot-hole below it, but the force is quite sufficient to extinguish the fire. Only on rare occasions is a second charge necessary. To prevent further outbreaks the hole is left open without tubing for several days, and asbestos gaskets are installed wherever possible in the pumping equipment. In case of wells pumping from two or more sands, any fire occurring in an upper sand must first be blocked off. This is done by means of a packing made up of one part short-fibre asbestos (loose measurement) to three parts ashes or damp clay. The material is packed in gunny sacks and forced down thru the casing to the desired point by means of the drill. A sand-bomb is then dropped and exploded in the regular manner. The packing is afterward drilled out and removed by suction bailer.

The common type of oil well fire, and by far the most spectacular is that occurring at the casing top. And here again, asbestos heads the list of materials for prevention and control. Asbestos fibre, spread upon the derrick floor holds burning oil and residue in check. Matts, constructed from asbestos cloth shield machinery from flames. Wrappers and insulation board protect storage tanks from excessive heat until the fire is extinguished, and on many occasions gas-pressure has been safely conducted from burning wells thru pipes protected by asbestos jackets. The liberal use of asbestos cores, packings, and gaskets have eliminated many serious fires by preventing friction sparks and stray electrical currents.

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portant part of their working equipment. Actual figures, compiled over a course of years show a marked decrease in the number of fires where asbestos equipment was used, and where fires did occur, resultant damage was reduced more than forty per cent.

RECOMMENDATIONS--

as to Asbestos Textile Standards on Grades, Cuts and Test Methods

All manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles should obtain from the American Society for Testing Materials, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of the 1936 Preprint of "Report of Committee D-13 on Textile Materials."

This report contains certain recommendations of the Committee which will be presented to the Society at its annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., June 29 to July 3, 1936.

Certain recommendations as to standard grades, cuts, and methods of testing are of vital interest to all Asbestos Textile Manufacturers. Written discussion, approving or disapproving of these recommendations may be transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society for presentation at the meeting.

Specifications finally adopted will be your manufacturing and selling yardsticks and in your own interest you should make sure that such specifications meet with your approval.

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Profit. Many asbestos materials save us money—insulation is one of the most outstanding examples.

Progress. How far would the world—science, chemistry, research, industry—have progressed but for the many applications of asbestos and asbestos materials, is difficult to say. The many and intricate uses of asbestos which make possible experiments of all kinds, in all fields; the development of the automobile, for whose progress asbestos is even more directly responsible; the solving of problems in all fields of industry and science can be traced, in some cases directly, in others indirectly, to the wonder mineral—asbestos.

Protection. And this is the greatest and most important of all. Many asbestos products give us protection—brake lining protects us from the careless driver, and from accident; asbestos roofings from fire, weather, heat and cold; asbestos clothing gives protection from fire hazards in many of our industrial pursuits, from acids as well; the list is almost endless.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"Trade and industrial reports have continued very favorable during the past month. A slackening in manufacturing operations is expected in May, marking the beginning of recession from the spring peak, but the drop this year has been less than usual," states the National City Bank letter for June.

The letter this month has a most optimistic tone, as will be evidenced from the following extracts quoted from it:

"The automobile and steel industries, among others, have turned in figures almost equal to April and it seems evident that general business indexes such as that of the Federal Reserve Board, which rose from 93 in March to 100 in April will show another advance in May .

"The demand for motor cars is duplicated in some degree by demand for other durable goods of everyday use which people have done without during the depression, and a long line of these industries, including refrigerators and other household goods, electrical merchandise and farm implements, are doing about as well as automobiles.

"Most of these industries use steel, and their orders, together with heavy tinplate buying and a moderate demand for railway and structural materials, have maintained steel mill operations. The spring rise in steel lasted longer than usual.

"Tire and rubber goods factories consumed more rubber in April than in any previous month in their history, and have continued at full speed in May. Cotton mills also were more active in April than early estimates, based on the unsatisfactory gray goods markets, had indicated. Cotton consumption was the highest for the month since 1929 and curtailment in May evidently has been moderate.

"Retail trade is substantially ahead of last year.

"Some of the industries cited, or at least the efficient units in them, no longer give evidence of hard times; and it is necessary to turn to the low activity of the industries

making capital goods, to the unemployment, and to the fact that a substantial part of the purchasing power supporting trade is derived from relief and other payments financed by the Treasury deficit, for a reminder that business is still in the depression.

Asbestos. Raw Material.

Increase in volume of production is noted in this market, this naturally following increase in sales. Prices are very firm.

Asbestos. Manufactured Goods.

Textiles. This Industry is looking forward to a continued rather brisk demand. During recent months the opportunity for the sale of brake lining yarn has diminished, but there has been a pickup in the demand for cloth, tubing and fine listings. Roving for electrical wire insulation is still active. As to prices, there is a steadying altho at a low level and we anticipate a general increase in the fall.

Insulation. High Pressure. Shipments for the first four months show a fair increase over the same period in 1935. Much greater volume of general construction must develop before factories will be busy.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market is very slight at present; this condition being largely seasonal. Prices, however, seem to remain firm.

Paper and Millboard. The Paper market shows a slightly better demand; millboard volume is light. Prices about the same as previously.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos-cement shingles continue to run considerably ahead of last year and the industry will undoubtely produce and sell a greater number of units during 1936 than in any previous year in its history. Prices continue firm with the volume of orders in this season somewhat ahead of production with most manufacturers. Siding shingles continue to increase in popularity and are now being used on new work as residential construction increases, as well as for remodeling.

The demand for industrial products such as the corrugated asbestos-cement sheets and flat sheets, is showing indications of steady improvement.

These are the opinions of men closely in touch with field conditions.

LITTLE LESSONS IN SELLING

TEAMWORK IN SELLING

By J. T. Bartlett

No matter how good a salesman is, he can't sell every prospect. Any commercial concern can increase its sales if it has skilful routine for teamwork. The prospect one salesman fails on, another approaches—sometimes with success.

When one man feels that, alone, he cannot swing an account, he seeks the assistance of another, and together they win.

The salesman who makes the second attempt should, first, familiarize himself with the experience of the first man. What were the sales arguments he used? What were the prospect's main objections? Why did the first man fail? What suggestions has he for his successor?

When the right feeling exists in a sales force—an unselfish cooperative spirit, and absolute honesty—the "post mortem" on the first salesman's work should reveal much valuable information. He may have a correct idea of just why he failed—just how, if he could do the thing over again (which he can't) he could put the sale across. So he gives his very best help to his successor.

The first man will not have committed that fatal mistake, use of such high pressure methods that he will have made his firm obnoxious to the prospect. He will have "left the door open" for the new man.

Effective technique is, in the second effort, to build on the first salesman's arguments. "As Mr. Simpson told you," the second man will begin, then emphasizing an important advantage. "Mr. Simpson undoubtedly told you this, but it is so important that I am going to repeat it." This sort of thing concerns arguments which the first man used but which the prospect may have doubted. A psychological unity of effort is accomplished which gets results.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Interesting Installations

Every Insulation Contractor at some time or other, executes an especially interesting job.

It may be interesting for any one of a dozen reasons but we'll gamble every one of you, if active at all, has, right now, at least one interesting job. Why not tell us about it, in some detail, and let us publish in "ASBESTOS" an article concerning it, illustrated with pictures if possible, giving full credit to you.

An oil tanker, a navy airplane carrier, a high powered generating station, a gasoline cracking still, *all* are *interesting*, especially if owned by any of the big, well known companies.

Or—you may run across some installation made by you several years ago which has withstood unusual conditions and has come thru practically unharmed. The letter from the Nightingale & Childs Company on the following page is an illustration of this.

The installation need not especially be one of pipe covering—asbestos-cement products, asbestos packings, brake lining, an installation of *any* asbestos product which has some unusual feature connected with it, or has given unusual service will be intensely interesting to the readers of "ASBESTOS"—and to you.

At no cost to you, we want to help you contractors get some publicity, not only in this publication but in many others which will reprint.

It's up to you!

Building

With but one exception (December 1935) construction contracts let during April were higher than for any other month since October 1931, according to figures from F. W. Dodge Corporation. April awards amounted to $234,806,300 in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains as contrasted with $198,978,300 for March and only $124,020,000 for April, 1935. All major branches of construction shared in the general gains, with non-residential building and heavy engineering projects showing the best relative improvement over a year ago.

Residential building awards during April amounted to $67,151,000 as against $55,220,600 for March and $42,202,800 for April 1935. For non-residential building, the April contract total

amounted to $94,242,800 as contrasted with $81,460,300 for March and with $41,328,100 for April of last year. April awards for heavy engineering projects amounted to $73,412,500 as compared with $62,297,400 for March and with $40,489,100 for April 1935.

Improving conditions in the construction industry as compared with a year earlier were noted by the Dodge organization in each major geographic district without exception.

For the first four months of 1936, construction contracts for all classes in the 37 eastern states totaled $780,627,600, making a gain of 85 per cent over the total of $421,781,500 for the corresponding four months of 1935.

The most pronounced April gains over last year occurred in New England; the Pittsburgh Area (Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky); the Southeast (the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Eastern Tennessee); the St. Louis territory (E. Missouri, So. Illinois, Arkansas, Western Tennessee); the Kansas City district (W. Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska); and Texas. In each of these territories the April construction totals were substantially more than twice as large as their respective figures for April 1935.

Outstanding April gains over a year ago in residential building alone occurred in New England, the Pittsburgh area, Southern Michigan, the New Orleans area (Louisiana and Mississippi) and Texas.

Floods do no Harm to 85% Magnesia

After the recent floods, Nightingale & Childs, Inc., Heat and Cold Insulation Contractors of Cambridge, Mass., were asked to carefully inspect an installation of 85% Magnesia Insulation, which had come thru the flood apparently unharmed. What they found was so interesting and so in keeping with the claims of durability for asbestos products that they wrote us the story, which we print below:

"It's not a new job, but the facts concerning an old job well done and the manner in which it came thru recent severe tests will be of interest to you.

"In 1910 and 1911 Nightingale & Childs Company covered hot and cold surfaces in the Print Works of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass. It was an exceptionally nice job from every angle.

"Specifications called for 85% Magnesia thruout, with thickness carefully determined for maximum investment return to the owner and adequate for long time operation. Ehret's 85% Magnesia was used, and in its entirety the job was 'up to a standard' rather than 'down to a price'.

"Last November the condition of the thermal insulation was

carefully checked by us in conjunction with Mr. H. N. Dawes, Insulation Consultant of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company. Maintenance during the years was found to be intelligently sufficient for continuance of the high efficiency originally designed. Our recommendations were minor since the general condition of the insulation was excellent.

"This spring, during the flood, much of this covering on both large and small piping was completely submerged for a three day period. Subsequent to the cleaning up period another insulation survey was made to determine the extent of water damage.

"After drying out, surprising as it may seem, the covering was found to be functioning as before. Altho the 85% Magnesia had been thoroly soaked and out of operation when flood height was four feet above the grates of the 42 boilers, the covering dried out in perfect shape. There was no sagging or distortion whatsoever and no cracking or loosening had taken place even on cement finished tanks and heaters.

"Some damage resulted from abrasion by drifting objects and repair crews, where contact with the covering was substantial and unavoidable in removing motors, pumps, etc. Such damage was slight and to be expected as the covering at that time was in a softened state.

"The only covering damaged from water alone was on some temporary lines and surfaces which we noted in our November survey had been hurriedly and crudely applied by mechanics unskilled in handling 85% Magnesia covering.

"Certainly the manner in which this covering has generally served during a 21 year period and then withstood the test of severe gruelling by flood should entitle 85% Magnesia to preferred consideration by plant owners or engineers over any other type of thermal insulation."

The Asbestos and Insulation Industries are to be congratulated on this performance; moreover, Nightingale & Childs deserve high honors for what must have been a perfect job of application in the first place.

Automobile Production

Automobile production for April 1936 in the United States and Canada was 527,726, compared with 477,059 for April 1935 and 371,338 for April 1934.

Production for March 1936 was 438,945.

For the first four months of the year, the totals compared as follows: 1936—1,644,851; 1935—1,575,627; 1934—1,125,349.

One bad job hurts many good ones.

A good job makes many friends.

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	March 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,631.08	£48,046	7	8
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	389.60	6,233	12	..
Victoria District				
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	602.85	8,424	16	7
	4,623.53	£62,704	16	3
March 1935	*3,689.50*	*£46,118*	*15*	..

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	March 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	407.55	£ 4,079	436.10	£ 4,167
Blue	.....	.....	8.25	112
Chrysotile	1,264.93	10,454	1,519.30	13,144
Cape				
Blue	158.51	2,724	243.47	4,352
	1,830.99	£17,257	2,207.12	£21,775

Canada.

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	April 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1936 Ton (2000 lbs.)
Asbestos	19,605	14,702

United States of America.

(Figures published by U. S. Bureau of Mines in their "Asbestos Industry in 1935")

Year 1934 — 6,544[1] Tons (2000 lbs.)
Year 1935 — 9,415 Tons (2000 lbs.)

This represents an increase of about 44 per cent.

Quantity sold, or used, by producers during 1935 was 8,920 tons, valued at $292,927, an increase of about 75 per cent in quantity and 85 per cent in value over 1934.

Most of that sold or used by producers was short fibre chrysotile from Vermont, altho small sales of Arizona crude were recorded. Small quantities of amphibole were mined in Maryland and Montana.

[1] Revised from figure given previously (5,087 tons) — See "ASBESTOS" April 1935, page 30.

A new tabulation is given on page 32 this month, this covering Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa, divided as to the countries to which the material is sent.

We tried to obtain similar figures for Rhodesia, but so far cannot find that such a compilation is made.

The figures start with January 1936, and when the full year has been published a summary will be given.

Speaking of definitions, the following rather amusing one has been sent us by a former resident of Thetford, who claims to know its origin:

"Asbestos is a mineral paradox, that's found like whiskers on the rocks."

Those who climb highest on the ladder of success rarely know where they are going when they take the first step.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			May 1936		
	Par	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	26	30	28
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	12⅛	14⅜	12⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	87	99	99
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	88	98⅞	98
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	122	125	125
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	1.00	31	34½	34¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	75	85	84
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	8½	9⅝	9¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	54	55	55

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	March 1936 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,631.08	£48,046	7	8
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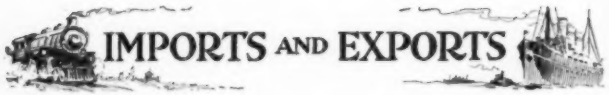

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Imports into U. S. A.

Imports of Raw Material.	March 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	229	100
Canada	8,362	13,541
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	205	233
Finland	.....	33
United Kingdom	.....	5
	8,796	13,912
Value	*$318,018*	*$446,164*
Tabulation by Grades:		
Crude (Br. S. Africa)	229	100
Crude (Canada)	85	154
Crude (United Kingdom)	....	5
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,576	4,462
Lower Grades (Canada)	4,701	8,925
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	205	233
Lower Grades (Finland)	.....	33
	8,796	13,912

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:	March 1936 (Pounds)
Austria (Packing Fabric)	1,158
Belgium (Shingles)	98,800
Belgium (Woven Fabrics)	1,085
Germany (Yarn)	1,161
United Kingdom (Yarn)	2,003
United Kingdom (Packing Fabric)	2,187
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	3,513
Other Asbestos Mfrs., from Austria, Germany and United Kingdom to the value of $2,330.	
	109,907
Total Value	*$8,112*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of March 1936 amounted to 288 tons, valued at $32,992; compared with exports in March 1935 of 25 tons, valued at $1,412.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1935		March 1936	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd	217,012	$14,799	197,782	$17,568
Pipe Covg. & Cement	308,513	17,000	93,701	5,957
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	151,406	72,024	119,724	50,719
Brake Lining				
Molded and Semimolded	.....	62,278	.....	61,535
Not molded	126,309[1]	18,807	114,550	17,756
Clutch Facings	.....	.....	1,161[3]	229
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	114,930	9,054	86,066	5,860
Asbestos Roofing	2,755[2]	4,867	2,718	9,280
Other Manufactures	118,956	13,033	206,607	15,202

[1]Lin. Ft. [2]Sqs. [3]Units

Imports and Exports by England

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	April 1935		April 1936	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	587	£14,549	1,667	£37,956
From Africa (Union of S.)	813	8,976	1,530	20,775
From Austria	10	69	.....	.....
From Australia	.....	.....	4	68
From Canada	99	1,037	233	2,737
From Cyprus	10	56	87	1,223
From Denmark	.....	.....	100	1,634
From Finland	15	100	5	34
From Italy	10	64	.....	.....
From Soviet Russia	355	6,127	31	1,023
	1,899	£31,023	3,657	£65,450

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	April 1935		April 1936	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
Irish Free State	2,984	£ 2,634	3,185	£ 2,973
British India	3,341	7,759	5,312	7,657
Australia	1,099	4,534	614	4,429
Other British Countries	7,224	13,123	10,857	18,162
Netherlands	1,716	3,905	1,673	4,631
Belgium	715	3,108	389	2,473
France	501	2,313	487	3,459
Italy	330	3,980	.....	.....
Other Foreign Countries	10,330	31,937	6,959	25,658
	28,240	£73,293	29,476	£69,442

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

(Figures published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	April 1935		April 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	45	$3,201	131	$8,255
United States	3,125	159,449	4,349	222,479
Australia	120	6,000	39	1,920
Belgium	100	4,000	230	10,950
France	.....	.....	51	1,945
Germany	154	10,798	184	12,039
Italy	.....	.....	57	2,707
Japan	439	26,605	515	17,782
	3,983	$210,053	5,556	$278,077
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	70	1,380	180	3,310
United States	5,535	83,169	9,646	152,809
Brazil	.....	.....	5	50
Germany	.....	.....	80	1,790
	5,605	$84,549	9,911	$157,959
	9,588	*$294,602*	*15,467*	*$436,036*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa.

	January 1936	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Australia	268	£ 3,081
Belgium	74	896
Canada	10	163
Chili	44	596
France	50	1,121
Germany	169	3,717
Holland	22	442
Italy	29	575
Japan	281	3,496
Portugal	10	269
United Kingdom	840	7,871
United States of America	73	1,436
	1,870	£23,603

THE POTENTIAL USE--

of Asbestos

Who can tell what vast potential use may in the future be discovered for asbestos!

For years, day in and day out, month after month, we have been asking for information on uses of asbestos—in industry, in homes, in science, in chemistry, in trade, anywhere and everywhere.

Tell us how asbestos is used; where it is used; why it is used. Any kind of use—large, small, intricate, hidden, past, present, potential, apparently silly, important or unimportant, trivial.

And we fear many of our readers have become bored with our constant reiteration of the word. We know that some have thought the publication of some very trivial use rather uncalled for.

But our purpose is not so much to inform our readers of the various present uses as to let no opportunity escape, no idea evade, which might open up a wide field for the application of asbestos in some form or other.

When someone had the brilliant idea that asbestos would be a good binder for use in 85% magnesia covering[1], he probably gave no thought to the thousands and thousands of tons of asbestos which would eventually be used for that purpose—in fact it is probable that his only concern was to perfect a covering which would conserve heat, make possible higher steam pressures, protect his fellow man from heat in boiler rooms or any one of a dozen other worthy objects, but we doubt that he had any conception of the many tons of asbestos the idea would sell for the mine producer.

Similarly, when asbestos was first tried out for brake lining it is very easy to believe that the inventor had no conception of the vast use to which the automobile would eventually be put, or of the thousands of cars which would be manufactured annually. Certainly he was not particu-

[1]We understand Dr. R. V. Mattison was the originator of the use of asbestos fibre in magnesia covering.

larly interested in the number of tons of asbestos which would be eventually consumed because of his idea that a brake lining which would not burn would be an improvement over the materials then used for the lining of automobile brakes.

The inventor of asbestos cement materials was looking for something to hold a thin sheet of portland cement together—he didn't care a picayune whether it was asbestos or some other material, nor whether the producer of asbestos fibres could or could not sell the thousands upon thousands of tons of short asbestos fibres which eventually found their way into asbestos cement products. Asbestos happened to fill the need.

And so, when someone tells us that asbestos is being used for some small, apparently unimportant, often what would appear to be a queer, purpose, we publish it. Who can tell but that some research man, some chemist or someone with an idea entirely foreign to the use suggested, might, because he has read the story, remember asbestos when the need for it appears and find a use for either the raw material or a manufactured product which would grow into a tremendous demand.

Therefore—continue to send us information on the use of asbestos or asbestos products, no matter how trivial it may seem.

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.

JM in a circle. Serial No. 371,639. The Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Filed Nov. 16, 1935. Machine Loaders for loading coal, pulp wood, asbestos, etc. Passed March 24, 1936.

Ru-ber-oid Watson. Serial No. 371,120. The Ruberoid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed November 2, 1935. For Asbestos Insulation Papers and Asbestos Pipe Coverings. Passed on April 28, 1936.

Standco. Serial No. 368,933. C. W. Hanslip, doing business as Standard Brake Lining Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed Sept. 3, 1935. For Asbestos Brake Lining, Sheet Packing of Woven Asbestos and/or Textile Material, and Clutch Facings. Passed on June 2, 1936.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays.

J. E. Triganne, Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, June 17th.

John R. Livezey, Philadelphia, Pa., June 19th.

Royal Mattison, Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison, Co., June 21st.

C. A. Schell, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., June 22nd.

A. F. Moore, Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., June 26th.

A. H. Bennett, President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., June 27th.

Chester A. Middleton, Managing Director, Johns-Manville Corp. of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27th.

L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Chicago, Ill., June 29th.

Frank Schueler, Illinois Philip Carey Co., Chicago, Ill., June 30th.

George L. Hammons, President, United States Asbestos Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., July 4th.

O. J. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 5th.

Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6th.

A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11th.

T. S. Wilcox, H. F. Watson Mills, Chicago, Ill., July 14th.

To all of these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., earned Net Income of $365,720.78 during the quarter ended March 31, 1936, equivalent to 57c per share, comparing with Net Income of $310,633.27, or 48c per share during the same period in the year prior.

The Balance Sheet at March 31, 1936 revealed total Assets amounting to $17,667,146.83, including $8,704,794.23 of Current Assets. The Company had no banking or funded debt, or other capital obligations. The book value of its 635,200 shares of stock outstanding, after deducting the 40,812 shares held in the treasury, was $24.32 per share. The Net Current Assets represented $11.88 per share, of which Cash and Marketable Securities amounted to $3.65 per share.

The Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share, payable June 15, 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1936.

Articles. "State of the Rhodesian Asbestos Industry" is the title of an article appearing in the April 1936 issue of the Rhodesian Mining Journal.

Shabanie Asbestos Mine, property of the Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corp., Ltd., has commenced the work of installing a large water-filtration plant at the company's water pumping station on the Lundi River—*Rhodesian Mining Journal.*

Hennig Asbestos & Packing Co., of Chicago, Ill., has moved to larger quarters at 700 S. Clinton St. They were formerly located at 332 S. Jefferson St. Their new place of business is reported to be much more desirable than the old one—only two blocks from the new Chicago Post Office, the largest Post Office in the world; no artificial lighting required in the daytime; ground floor offices.

Johns-Manville Sales Corporation. L. M. Cassidy has been appointed General Merchandise Manager of the Building Materials Department, of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, according to an announcement made by P. A. Andrews, Vice President in charge of the department.

Mr. Cassidy, who for the past three years has been assistant to Mr. Andrews, will in his new capacity direct all sales planning of the department in cooperation with various staff heads and with the Sales Promotion Department, and will be responsible for the coordination of general headquarters staff management. He will also represent the sales department in new product development in the building material field.

Vice President Andrews also announces the promotion of S. D. White, who has been office manager for the New York district, to the Building Materials Headquarters Department, where he will serve as assistant to Mr. Cassidy and to L. C. Hart, General Sales Manager.

PATENTS

Sound Absorbing Article. No. 2,036,913. Granted on April 7th to George B. Brown, Somerville, N. J. and Harry E. Holcomb, Stratford, Conn., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application August 6, 1932. Serial No. 627,696. Description upon request.

Composition Material. Re-Issue No. 19,919. Granted on April 7, to Paul Bechtner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to American Colloid Company, Lead, S. D., a corporation of South Dakota. Original No. 1,830,253, dated November 3, 1931. Serial No. 506,608, January 3, 1931. Application for reissue May 28, 1935. Serial No. 23,955.

A composite material comprising a rigid mass comprising heat-treated vermiculite, bentonite, asbestos and water.

Quick Detachable Brake Lining Unit. No. 2,037,109. Granted on April 14th to Louin Berry and Charles W. Harrison, Fort Worth, Texas. Application July 30, 1932. Serial No. 623,563.

In combination with a brake shoe for motor vehicles having an exterior operating face and a series of orifices uniformly ar-

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 28-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.

Factory, Barking, Essex

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

ranged upon the said face, a strip of brake lining material having metal tips fixed upon each end thereof, capable of overreaching and engaging the underside of the said shoe at both of its ends, the said strip having a series of studs projecting therethrough and capable of entering the said orifices in the said brake shoe.

Laminated Material. No. 2,037,294. Granted on April 14th to Roger W. Williamson, Baltimore, Md. Application January 11, 1933. Serial No. 651,235. Renewed September 5, 1935.

A laminated material consisting of a non-combustible, rigid core comprising a mixture of asbestos, a foliated micaceous material, a hydraulic cement binder and a hydrous aluminum silicate tempering agent of the kaolin group, and a thin veneer-like facing adhering to one surface of said core.

Moldable Composition. No. 2,037,687. Granted on April 14th to William Nanfeldt, Clifton, N. J., assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Continuation of Application. Serial No. 512, 891, February 2, 1931. This application May 18, 1934. Serial No. 727,447.

The process of making a rubber containing composition which consists in mixing macerating crude rubber, forming said rubber into thin sheets, mixing the sheet rubber successively with a volatile solvent, asbestos fibre, and rubber latex and finally crushing the material.

Heat Insulation. No. 2,037,813. Granted on April 21st to Carl Georg Munters, Stockholm, Sweden. Assignor to Aktiebolaget Termisk Isolation, Stockholm. Application March 23, 1933. Serial No. 662,355. In Sweden April 4, 1932.

In an insulation structure a surface faced with heat reflecting particles, adjacent particles being closely spaced and to a major extent non-conducting to permit reflection and deter conduction of heat along said surface.

Acoustical Plaster Composition. No. 2, 037,995. Granted on April 21, to Gustave Adolph New, Cleveland, O., assignor to John E. Rooney, Cleveland, Ohio. Application April 22, 1933. Serial No. 667,466.

A dry mix composition that on gaging with water forms a plastic mass capable of application to walls, ceilings and the like by troweling and which sets to form an acoustical sound absorbing plaster comprising by weight about eight in ten parts stucco, eight to ten parts slag, asbestos shorts 0.8 to 1.1 parts, exfoliated vermiculite 0.8 to 1.1 parts, a small amount of retarder and soap bark 0.15 to 0.25 parts.

Sand Finish Hard Surface Acoustical Plaster. No. 2,037,996. Granted on April 21 to Gustave Adolph New, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to John E. Rooney, Cleveland, Ohio. Application April 22, 1933. Serial No. 667,467.

A dry mix composition that upon gaging with water forms a plastic mass capable of being applied by troweling and that sets to form a product having a high coefficient of sound ab-

sorption, comprising substantially, by weight, 900 to 600 parts of stucco, 300 to 250 parts of asbestos shorts, 250 to 100 parts of an expanded lithic filler of rough contour, 25 to 15 parts of soap bark, 3½ to 4½ parts of retarding agent.

Electrical Cable. No. 2,038,377. Granted on April 21 to Carl F. Obermaier, York, Pa., and Murray B. Owen, Stratford, Conn., assignors to General Electric Co., a corporation of New York. Application August 21, 1931, Serial No. 558,535.

An electrical cable comprising a metallic conductor, insulation therefor comprising layers of regenerated cellulose in sheet form and felted asbestos superposed directly on said conductor, and a protective covering over said insulation.

Electrical Insulation Material. No. 2,038,378. Granted on April 21st to Carl F. Obermaier, York, Pa. Assignor to General Electric Company. Application November 20, 1931. Serial No. 576,433.

A unitary flexible electrical insulation material of high dielectric strength composed of a continuous sheet of regenerated cellulose united with a co-extensive continuous sheet of felted asbestos.

Structural Unit. No. 2,038,801. Granted on April 28th to Walter McQuade, Port Washington, N. Y., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application January 15, 1935. Serial No. 1,875.

In making a rigid structural unit of the type of a veined shingle the method which comprises providing a deformable sheet of substantially plane upper surface and of composition adapted to be hardened, forming in the said sheet elongated depressions alternating with intervening areas of substantially plane surface, disposing granular filling material in the said depressions, subjecting the product to strong compression to cause the filling material to become embedded in the said composition and then hardening the composition, whereby the filling material is permanently secured thereto.

Insulation. No. 2,039,977. Granted on May 5th to Carl F. Obermaier, York, Pa., assignor to General Electric Company, Application March 23, 1932. Serial No. 600,648.

The method of applying a fibrous material to a filamentary member. Further description upon request.

Wall Assembly. No. 2,040,385. Granted on May 12th to George D. Kellogg, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application October 19, 1933. Serial No. 694,249.

A wall assembly including upright supports in the form of studs, preformed panels of finishing material, disposed and secured over a portion of the said studs to leave the lower portion of the studs uncovered thereby, a baseboard of plane rear surface disposed over said lower portion of the studs and strong fastening means securing the base board to the studs in spaced relationship thereto.

THIS and THAT

A recent survey completed by the Ruberoid Co. shows that the dollar volume of sales of materials for repairs and new construction in private building operations in the United States will show an increase of more than 15% in 1936 over 1935; that the preponderance of private building activity in the first quarter of 1936 was in residential construction, and that much more money was spent during this period for home repairs and modernization than for new residential construction. The survey was based on replies to a questionnaire received from representative distributors of building products located in more than 300 communities of 42 states, including rural sections as well as the larger business and industrial centers.

Let's value our freedom too highly to permit ourselves to be enslaved by bad habits.

Manufacturers of asbestos textiles, should not fail to read the article on page 18 and forward to the A. S. T. M. their recommendations, etc.

Whether your particular division of the Asbestos Industry happens to be connected with the Insulation Industry or not, don't fail to read the article on page 26 "Floods Do No Harm to 85% Magnesia." Other somewhat similar articles will follow in later issues—and, by the way, every reader of "ASBESTOS" should send us any information available on interesting or unusual installations of asbestos products.

Inquiry received for whereabouts of deposits of amphibole asbestos. Those interested should write us for further information.

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FROGS.

By Jos. R. Cushing

I'd rather not be that proverbial frog who sat in a puddle
quite small
And, due to his greatness of bulk and of limb, by force,
was dictator to all;
I think I should rather be that which he scorned—the little
one lost in the lake
So wide and so long he rarely was seen (Tho, of course, I
may be in mistake);
But it 'pears like to me that a fellow too big to live with
his brothers must feel
A bit out of place, then again, with such size he offers some
fish quite a meal.
In the lake that is broad there are plenty of friends with
whom can a little frog play,
And plenty of room if some meal-hunting pike makes it
wisdom to scamper away.

Back there in the puddle what else can the frog who out-
grew his neighbors elect
To do but to blink and to grumble at those from whom he's
demanding respect?
But out at the lake there are banks full of moss and lily
pads verdant and green,
And all other frogs, as they pass, have a smile for the one
that has rarely been seen.
No! I don't think I'd like to be one who must sit superior
over the crew
With whom I am living, not welcome to join the toils and
the pleasures they do;
I'd much rather be of a smaller design and speak with a
voice not so loud
And sport in a lake whose size makes me known as merely
a "Part of the crowd."—*Rays of Sunshine.*